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[No. 18, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1791. [Whole No. 226.]

Compendium of the LAW of the United States, laying DUTIES on DISTILLED SPIRITS, after the last day of June, 1791, by Act of Congress, of the 3d of March, 1791.

THE duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits imported from abroad, are repealed.

On all spirits imported, more than 10 per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, per gallon, a duty of 20 cents.

Under 5 and not more than 10 per cent. below proof ditto, 21 cents.

Of proof and not more than 5 per cent. below proof ditto, 22 cents.

Above proof, but not exceeding 20 per cent. ditto, 25 cents.

Ditto, more than 20 and not more than 40 per cent. ditto, 30 cents.

Ditto, more than 40 per cent. do. 40 cents.

To be collected in the same manner as the duties heretofore laid.

If the duties do not exceed 50 dollars to be paid immediately.

From 50 dollars and not more than 500 dollars to be secured by bond or deposit in 4 months.

If above 500 dollars to be secured by bond or deposit in 6 months.

The master of any vessel having distilled spirits on board within 48 hours of arrival, to report the same to one of the inspectors of the port, under penalty of 500 dollars.

Two manifests to be delivered and the permit from collector for landing, to be indorsed by the officer of inspection before the spirits are landed.

Casks containing spirits to be branded, when landed.

Certificate of entry of the whole to be given by the officer of inspection to the importer, and one certificate for each cask, to accompany the same wherever sent.

On all distilled spirits within the United States from foreign materials.

IF more than 10 per cent below proof, per gallon, 9 cents.

Under 5 and not more than 10 per cent, do. 10 cents.

Proof and not more than 5 per cent. below proof, do. 11 cents.

Above proof but not exceeding 20 per cent. do. 13 cents.

Ditto, more than 20 and not more than 40 per cent. do. 17 cents.

Ditto, more than 40 per cent. do. 25 cents.

The duties to be paid or secured before removed, at the option of the proprietor of the distillery, to be paid down with 2 cents per gallon abatement, or the whole secured by bond payable quarterly.

Before removal the officer to brand the number and name of distiller, place where situate, quantity of gallons and proof, and the duties being paid, the officer is to grant a certificate which is to attend each cask on removal. If removed without such brands and certificates, the same together with horses, carriages, vessel or boat employed in removal forfeited; the officer also forfeits the value of the spirits.

No spirits to be removed from distillery except between sunrise and sun-set, except by consent of and in presence of the officer on pain of forfeiture.

Stills employed in distilling from materials of growth or produce of the United States, in any other place than a city, town, or village, to pay 60 cents for every gallon of such still including the head.

Duties to be paid in the first fifteen days in January and July.

Proprietor of stills keeping daily accounts of spirits distilled, may on proof by oath or affirmation pay 9 cents per gallon on the quantity distilled, in lieu of duty on stills.

Distillers from foreign materials, to have painted or written, in front of the house or building used for distilling, and upon the door or entrance of the place where the liquors are kept, the words, "Distiller of Spirits." And three days before distilling to make entry of such distillery and building under forfeiture of 100 dollars, and the spirits.

Distillers on 1st July to make entry on that day or within three days.

Stock of spirits on hand on 1st July to be branded by the officer, "Old Stock." And on removal to be accompanied by certificate from officer on pain of forfeiting 50 dollars.

Every importer of distilled spirits on 1st July next or within three days, to enter all spirits in possession, to be marked and accompanied with a certificate in case of removal, as is directed above from distilleries, on failure of such entry to forfeit value of spirits.

Any cask with spirits which ought to be marked, found in possession without such mark and certificate, may be seized, and if not proved to have paid duties or to have been distilled as aforesaid, forfeited.

Officers in day time, on request may enter such houses, stores, &c. entered as aforesaid, and take an account and sample, on paying the usual price for the same.

For defacing the marks set as aforesaid on any cask, the person to forfeit one hundred dollars.

No cask marked "Old Stock" to be used for putting any other spirits in, nor shall distillers use such casks after 12 months on pain of forfeiting the spirits, except casks of 200 gallons and upwards not intended to be removed.

Spirits fraudulently hid or concealed are forfeited, and any judge of the United States or justice of peace, on seasonable causes of suspicion by oath or affirmation may by warrant authorise the officer in day time in presence of a constable, to enter and seize and carry away the same.

After the last of June next, no spirituous liquors except gin or cordials in cases, jugs or bottles, to be brought from foreign ports in less casks than 50 gallons, on pain of forfeiting spirits, vessel and cargo, except spirits not exceeding four gallons for each seaman.

Every distiller of spirits on which duty is charged by the gallon, is to keep a daily account of the spirits he shall sell, send out or distill, to be entered the day after in a book to be furnished them by the supervisors on demand, and to be returned at the end of each year, or when filled up to the officer of inspection, and the truth of the entries verified by oath or affirmation of the person making them: The book to be open to the inspection of surveyor, who may take minutes; for every neglect or refusal to keep such book or shew the same, the distiller forfeits 100 dollars.

Penalties are not to extend to persons having one still only not exceeding 50 gallons including the head.

Any supervisor or officer of inspection convicted of oppression or extortion forfeits 500 dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both and forfeit his office.

No fee to be taken for any certificate.

Supervisors or inspectors neglecting to perform the duties enjoined, are subject to damages to the party suffering.

Actions for any thing done in pursuance of this act, are to be commenced within three months, and in the county, unless brot in a court of the United States.

One half of the penalties and forfeitures are for the benefit of the person making seizure or discovering the offence.

Counterfeiting or forging certificates under this act, accepting or fraudulently altering the same, the person guilty forfeits 500 dollars.

Taking false oath or affirmation punishable as for perjury.

Giving or offering a bribe to officers, the person forfeits not exceeding 500 dollars.

For obstructing or hindering officer in execution of his duty, or rescuing or attempting to rescue spirits after seizure, forfeit not exceeding 200 dollars.

Officer entering into collusion or concurring in fraudulent delivery of spirits, or for false marks or guilty of fraud or embezzlement, forfeits 1000 dollars, loss of office and disabled from holding any other office.

DRAWBACKS.

In case of exportation the whole duties to be remitted, deducting ½ cent per gallon, and adding to the allowance upon spirits distilled within the United States, from molasses 3 cents per gallon. The exporter to give 24 hours notice to the proper officer who shall examine and inspect the same and brand each cask, &c. with the word "exportation," and certify the transaction to the collector: provided, the said allowance not to be made until after the exporter make oath that the said liquors are not intended to be re-landed within the United States, &c. then the allowance to be paid in six months. And in case that the owner shall countermand the said exportation, and give due notice thereof, it shall then be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for the re-landing the same.

Breach of this section punishable by forfeiture of vessel and cargo, except in cases of necessity and distress to save the ship and goods from perishing.

No spirits to be exported in vessels under 30 tons burthen.

Bonds given in consequence of this article, may be discharged after one year by the certificate of our consul resident at the port to which such liquors were exported, which shall be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the captain and mate, or where no consul is resident, the certificate of two merchants of the United States or of the chief civil magistrate of said place, and in cases that will not admit of either, then the exporter may offer such other proof as he can produce, of which the collector is to be deemed sufficient judge; except in cases where the drawback amounts to 100 dollars or upwards, then to be referred to the comptroller of the treasury, whose decision shall be final.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.
No. XIII.

[CONTINUED.]

THE instances which have proved profitable to the owners are but few; greater losses are to be apprehended from the present high prices of all the necessaries and materials. To clear the expences of a voyage, each vessel must at least bring a return of fifteen thousand guilders, exclusive of one thousand guilders for insurance, besides the yearly decrease of capital, which may be calculated on an average, at thirty thousand guilders for every vessel completely equipped, making the sum of three million eight hundred and seventy thousand guilders for one hundred and twenty-nine vessels which have been fitted out this present year, and which must each fetch out of the sea twenty tons of net goods to clear themselves. The prospect of doing this is very unfavorable, as all our neighbours use greater exertions in that trade than ever; to which they are encouraged by the aid of their respective governments, in particular the British, who allow forty shillings sterling per ton to each vessel which is employed in the whale fishery; by which means the number of their whaling vessels have, since the year 1749, (when the bounty was granted) increased from two to one hundred and nine vessels, which in the spring 1775, sailed from England and Scotland, measuring in the whole thirty-three thousand three hundred and eighteen tons, and amounting, at forty shillings per ton, to sixty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-six pounds, equal to seven hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six guilders, which amounts upon an average to six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five guilders for each vessel.

The fisheries in Sweden and Denmark have also received additional strength from the encouragements offered by their governments, without which they would have but little inducement to that trade; so that instead of Holland formerly exceeding all the other nations together in the whale fishery, *they* at present exceed the Dutch by one third in the number of vessels—nay, England alone now sends out nearly as many vessels as Holland.

Another obstacle presents itself with regard to the whale-bone trade. Of this article Holland formerly shipped five-eighth parts to Great-Britain, of which sale we are now deprived, on account of the high duty imposed on all foreign whale-bone imported into that kingdom, and which may be considered as an additional premium on the fishery of that nation, amounting commonly to fifty guilders per one hundred weight. Our exportation of whale oil is also on the decline. Hamburgh and Bremen receive great supplies, partly from their own fisheries and partly from England and Russia, so as to be able to furnish the greatest part of Germany with that article. France and Spain are mostly supplied from England; and as it has been always computed, that three-fourths of the product of our fisheries are exported, the competition of those and other rival nations will scarcely leave a foreign market for us: our own provinces and the river Rhine, will be our limits.

Another disadvantage ought not to pass unnoticed, which is, that the prices of the produce of the fisheries are considerably reduced; the whale-bone of the latest voyage having already been sold as low as ninety guilders or less, which gives a loss. Oil may also, in case of a successful season, fall from sixty to forty guilders per twelve stekan (sixty-three gallons); and in that case, vessels that return with one half or two thirds of their cargo, must sink money.

These are the most material circumstances that impede the progress of our fisheries. The effect of the premium granted by the British parliament, has already been severely felt by our Greenland fleets, having, since that period, decreased one third in number.

No. XIV.

ABSTRACT of LIVE STOCK exported from the United States, from about August 20th, 1789, to September 30, 1790, from returns in the Treasury-Office.

	French W. Ind.		All other countries.		Total.	
	Heads.	Value.	Heads.	Value.	Heads.	Value.
Horn'd cattle	3573	66915	1833	33045	5406	99960
Horses,	6970	263281	1658	76235	8628	339516
Mules,	22	833	215	8013	237	8846
Sheep,	5379	8502	4679	8537	10058	17039
Hogs,	4185	9580	1119	4901	5304	14481
	20129	349111	9504	130731	29633	479842

(To be concluded in our next.)

FROM THE *(BOSTON)* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

I HAVE assumed for a principle, that the English nation, having delegated all their collective power, have no right in their original character, to change their form of government, unless it has become absolutely inadequate to the purposes for which it was instituted. The people themselves, must from the necessity of the case be the judges of this fact; but if in forming this judgment, and acting in pursuance of it, they proceed from passion and not from principle, if they dissolve their compact from an idea, that "they have a right to do whatever they choose," and break the bands of society, in the forms of despotism, "because such is their pleasure, "they may indeed go through the operation by the plenitude of their irresistable power, but the nation will meet with ample punishment, in their own misery, and the leaders who delude them, in the detestation of their own posterity. It is not by adopting the malignity of a political satyrist, by converting the sallies of wit into the maxims of truth or justice, or by magnifying trivial imperfections into capital crimes, that a nation will be justified in resorting to its original strength, to contend against its delegated power. It is not a mechanical horror against the name of a king, or of aristocracy, nor a physical antipathy to the sound of an extravagant title, or to the sight of an innocent ribband, than can authorise a people to lay violent hands upon the constitution which protects their rights, and guards their liberties. They must feel an actual deprivation of their equal rights, and see an actual impossibility for their restoration in any other manner, before they can have a right to lay their hands on their swords, and appeal to Heaven. These are not the principles of slavery; they are the tenets of the only genuine liberty; which consists in a mean equally distant from the despotism of an individual, as of a million. They are sanctioned by our own uniform example, and will, I trust, never be departed from by the most enlightened, and most virtuous people on the globe. For sixteen years the people of America endured a continual succession of every indignity, which the pride of dominion, the insolence of power, and the rapacity of avarice, could inflict upon them, before they could resolve to renounce an authority, three thousand miles distant from them; and even then, they were so far from thinking they had a right to do whatever they chose, that by the very act, which renounced their connection with Great-Britain, they exposed to the world their own sufferings, and the various acts of tyranny, which had compelled them to "acquiesce in the necessity which denounced the separation," and, "appealed to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions." No, Sir, the venerable character who drew up this declaration, never could believe that the rights of a nation, have no other limits, than its powers.—Since the revolution, the people of the United States, have again been compelled to form a national government, and in its formation proceeded in the same spirit. The confederation was found totally incompetent for the purposes for which it was instituted; not from an abuse of the delegated powers, in those by whom it was administered, but because scarcely any powers at all had been given. The inefficiency of that system had long been fully demonstrated, and had reduced us to extreme distress. The States, United but in name, were upon the verge of general bankruptcy. Their credit sunk to the low-

eſt ebb, was upon the point of expiring, and their exhauſted treaſury, gave perpetually the lie to their public faith ſo often and ſo ſolemnly pledged. The forcible ties of a common intereſt directed to one great object during the war, were greatly looſened by the accompliſhment of that object, and the ſeeds of mutual hoſtility were ſown, by the partial commercial regulations of the reſpective ſtates. The revenue laws which had been enacted in ſeveral of the ſtates, were not able to ſupport their credit, and yet were ſo unequal in their operation, that numerous bodies of men in more than one of the ſtates appeared in open rebellion againſt the mildeſt governments that ever were inſtituted. Inſtead of the glorious reward which the people had expected for their virtuous exertions, internal diſcord, and infamy abroad preſented themſelves in dreary perſpective before them. At that critical period, when the ſyſtem to be annihilated, was an empty name, and there was only a government to be formed, the national conſtitution was preſented to the people of America "in their original character," and even then its exiſtence was to depend upon the aſſent of nine ſtates, that is two thirds of the people. Very fortunately it has at length been freely adopted by all the members of the union; but the extreme difficulty which impeded the progreſs of its adoption, and the various amendments, which in many of the ſtates were in a manner made the condition of their aſſent, exhibit the fulleſt evidence, what a more than Herculean taſk it is, to unite the opinions of a free people upon any ſyſtem of government whatever.

Under the ſanction of ſuch authority, I venture to aſſert that the people of England have no right to deſtroy their government, unleſs in its operation the rights of the people are really oppreſſed, and unleſs they have attempted in vain every conſtitutional mode of obtaining redreſs. Theſe principles ought to operate with peculiar force upon the people of England, becauſe in the uncertain and hazardous event of a revolution, they have more to loſe, and leſs to gain, than any other European nation, and becauſe whatever they may acquire, muſt in all probability be purchaſed at the expenſe of a civil war. When proviſion is made for the alteration of a conſtitution, otherwiſe than by the common legiſlative power, it may be done comparatively without difficulty or danger; but where this power is already delegated, with the other powers of legiſlation, the people cannot uſe it themſelves, except in their original, individual, unrepreſented character, and they cannot acquire the right to act in that capacity, until the power which they have thus conveyed in truſt, has been abdicated by the extreme abuſes of its adminiſtration.

When Mr. PAINE invited the people of England to deſtroy their preſent government and form another conſtitution, he ſhould have given them ſober reaſoning, and not flippant witticiſms. He ſhould have explained to them the nature of the grievances, by which they are oppreſſed, and demonſtrated the impoſſibility of reforming the government in its preſent organization. He ſhould have pointed out to them ſome poſſible method for them to act in their original character, without a total diſſolution of civil ſociety among them; he ſhould have proved, what great advantages they would reap as a nation from ſuch a revolution, without diſguiſing the great dangers and formidable difficulties, with which it muſt be attended.

The principal and moſt dangerous abuſes in the Engliſh government, ariſe leſs from the defects inherent in the conſtitution, than from the ſtate of ſociety;—the univerſal venality and corruption which pervades all claſſes of men in that kingdom, and which a change of government could not reform. I ſhall conſider this ſubject more largely hereafter; but at preſent with reſpect to the expediency of a revolution in England, I muſt enquire how the nation can be brought to act in their original character? Mr. PAINE, perhaps from the delicacy of his ſituation, has ſaid nothing openly upon this very important point. Yet in two different parts of his work he ſeems obſcurely to hint two methods for the accompliſhment of this object. When he compares the ſituation of the citizens of London, to that of the inhabitants of Paris, juſt before the taking of the Baſtile, it ſeems as if it was with an intention to recommend a ſimilar inſurrection for the purpoſe of diſperſing the parliament, and expelling the king, which would leave the nation without any government at all, and compel them at all events to act in their original character. When he adviſes "Revolutions by accommodation," he muſt probably mean that a convention ſhould be called by act of parliament to regenerate their conſtitution.—I cannot imagine any other method of anſwering his purpoſe. Mr. PAINE ſeems to think it is as eaſy for a nation to change its government, as for a man to change his coat; but I confeſs both the modes of proceeding which he ſuggeſts, appear to me to be liable to great objections.

PUBLICOLA.

FROM THE (*NEW-YORK*) DAILY ADVERTISER.

Meſſrs. CHILDS & SWAINE,

IF the following hints reſpecting *Toll Bridges* and *Turnpike Roads*, will be of any uſe, pleaſe to inſert them.

Roads and Bridges, eſpecially upon the great poſt road, through the Union, are objects of national moment. Diſpatch in a courier, may ſuppreſs an inſurrection in the bud. Expediting the baggage or artillery of an army, one day, may ſave a ſeaport of firſt rate conſequence, or a poſt, which is the key of the union. Shortening the diſtance, and leſſening the time, which it conſumes to aſſemble our national repreſentatives, is a very important object. The ſpeedy promulgation of their acts and proceedings, has the happieſt tendency to preſerve peace and good order, as well as to prevent the ſudden paſſing of injurious laws. To commerce, it is of great conſequence. The enterprizing merchant makes his ſpeculations, or ſaves his inſurance, with advantage, and promptneſs. Early intelligence, and diſpatch, are of very great uſe to him. The gentleman of fortune, or the invalid, travelling for pleaſure, or health, viſit various ſtates and climes, and ſcan human nature in its varied modes and habits, with eaſe and ſafety. I conceive that *Toll Bridges* and *Turnpike Roads*, are the moſt effectual and moſt equitable means of accompliſhing ſo deſirable a buſineſs. The ſmaller advantages ariſing from them would be, impeding the importation of foreign convicts, vagabonds and paupers; detecting highwaymen, horſe thieves, and other villains. I have heard that in England, if a gentleman is robbed, he gives notice at the firſt turnpike, the alarm is paſſed; and villains are often detected in this way. They generally keep the high roads to great cities; when they deviate into villages, and bye roads, every cottager notices the horſe, and dreſs of the ſtranger; ſo will the toll gate man, for he may get a reward by it. If attention was paid to the ſelection of ſteady, diſcreet men, they might be cloathed with the powers of a conſtable. Let us ſuppoſe that beſides the bridges, there were ten toll-gates, between Paules Hook and Philadelphia; and that the whole amount of the toll, came to one third of a dollar, for each traveller on horſeback, or in a carriage; I preſume the product of this money properly laid out upon the roads, in three year's time, would ſave half a day's time and expences to travellers, who then would loſe by it? or rather, who would not be benefited by it?

The comparatively little ſtate of New-Jerſey, has ſet a noble example of public ſpirit; ſhe has no foreign commerce, and of courſe neither very prompt, or productive ſources of revenue. She has undertaken three magnificent bridges. I could wiſh them ceded to the union, on the ſame footing as light houſes. It would be no great affair for New-York and Philadelphia, to advance on loan, the ſum requiſite for their immediate completion. The two bridges between Newark and Paules Hook, will give acceſs to a great tract of fertile country, between it and Morris-Town, near thirty miles back, to come to the New-York market, with great eaſe. Market people chuſe in hot weather to travel in the night, with their periſhable commodities; to croſs ferries at all hours in the night, with horſes, carts and waggons, is troubleſome and dangerous, as well as very expenſive. In cold weather, when the ſledding is good, hundreds of ſleds will probably paſs theſe bridges with loads of fire wood, poultry, meal and other proviſions ſo as to reach the banks of the Hudſon in ſeaſon in the morning for market. Loads of fuel would ſcarcely pay the expence of the two ferries. In a ſevere ſeaſon, the ordinary water communication which ſupplies New-York with firing is cut off, and wood is ſcarcer for the diſtance of forty miles by land, than it is within twelve miles of Paules Hook, on the Jerſey ſide.

Should either our corporation, or individuals, form temporary magazines on the Jerſey ſhore to receive the wood when ſcarce, they would find their account in it. Seldom a day paſſes, but a boat may croſs.

So long as Philadelphia continues to be the ſeat of government, ſhe would have a great influx of company, and money of courſe, from the ſtates eaſt of her, in conſequence of good roads and bridges. February and March, are the moſt leiſure months in the year, to men of buſineſs, to merchants and tradeſmen; and at this very ſeaſon, the floating or rotten ice, in my conception, makes the tranſportation of a family, from New-York to Philadelphia, by land, more dangerous than it is by ſea, to Richmond, in Virginia. I have known inſtances of perſons, having leiſure only at this ſeaſon, and wiſhing to go, principally from curioſity, whom the danger has deterred.

I hope the ſtate of New-Jerſey will proceed to ſet an example to her neighbors. That ſhe will by turnpikes and tolls, tax pleaſure, commerce, and ſpeculation, for their own, and the public good; which they doubtleſs will cheerfully pay.

That to prevent clamour and oppoſition, ſhe will permit perſons inhabiting townſhips or diſtricts, on the poſt road, to work on the highways as they have been uſed to do; to paſs free into other diſtricts, where they actually occupy, and improve lands or mills; or uſually go to mill, to public worſhip, or to call the phyſician. That ſuitable exemptions will be made reſpecting the clergy, phyſicians, jurors, witneſſes, &c. This is the age of revolution, and beneficial improvement. The human mind has burſt its priſon, and demoliſhed the formidable baſtile of deep founded, ſtrong built, ancient prejudice—Let us, reverencing the wiſdom of our anceſtors, pay no more reſpect to *old* cuſtoms, ſolely on account of their *antiquity*, than is due to an old man, merely for the length of his beard, or a long predicted comet, for the length of its progreſs and tail.

A NATIONAL MAN.

FROM THE (CONNECTICUT) *FARMER'S JOURNAL.*

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

I NOW tranſmit to you for publication, the Cenſus of Connecticut, taken in 1756, and 1762, by the King's order, which by being compared with the laſt return of the Cenſus, taken in 1790, may ſerve to ſhew the rapid increaſe of population, notwithſtanding the vaſt emigration from this State to others.

	WHITES.	BLACKS.
In 1756,	128,212	3,587
In 1762,	141,000	4,590
Increaſe in 21 years,	12,788	1,003

By the laſt return, made in 1790, there appears to be 232,371 Whites; ſo that the difference between the numbers in 1756, and 1790, (the term only of 34 years) appears to be 104,159 Whites, and 1,981 Blacks: The Blacks in 1790 amounting to 5,568. The difference from 1762 to 1790, is 91,371 Whites (the increaſe in 28 years) and 978 Blacks. So that the increaſe of Blacks in the laſt 28 years is not ſo great by 25 perſons, as it was in the preceding 6 years.

Greenfield, June 1791.

CHARLESTON, June 7, 1791.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CITIZENS OF AUGUSTA, *TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

SIR,

YOUR journey to the ſouthward being extended to the frontier of the union, affords a freſh proof of your indefatigable zeal in the ſervice of your country, and an equal attention and regard to all the people of the United States. With theſe impreſſions the citizens of Auguſta preſent their congratulations upon your arrival here in health, with the aſſurance, that it will be their greateſt pleaſure, during your ſtay with them, to teſtify the ſincere affection they have for your perſon, their ſenſe of obligations for your merits and ſervices, and their entire confidence in you as the chief magiſtrate of their country. On your return, and at all times, their beſt wiſhes will accompany you, while they retain the hope that a life of virtue, benevolence, and patriotiſm, may be long preſerved, for the benefit of the age, and example to poſterity.

In the name of all the citizens,

GEORGE WALTON,
JOHN MEALS,
THOMAS CUMMING,
PETER CARNES,
SEABORN JONES.

Auguſta, May 19, 1789.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

TO THE CITIZENS OF AUGUSTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE your congratulations on my arrival in Auguſta with great pleaſure. I am much obliged by your aſſurances of regard, and thank you with unfeigned ſincerity for the favorable ſentiments you are pleaſed to expreſs towards me.

Entreating you to be perſuaded of my gratitude, I deſire to aſſure you, that it will afford me the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction to learn the progreſſion of your proſperity. My beſt wiſhes for your happineſs, collectively and individually, are ſincerely offered.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LONDON, April 26.

THE ſtrength of the preſent Miniſtry does not ſo much conſiſt in its political connection as in its incorruptible purity. There are no dark doings, no ſecret jobs—no bribe worthy ſervices—all is open and above board, directed by wiſdom, upheld by truth, and ſanctioned by juſtice. Even the avowed political enemies of government are at a loſs for any ſubject of complaint.

The Princeſſes of France, when they were the King's daughters, were ſomething, now they are become the King's Aunts, they are nothing.—They are amiable, they are decent, they are innocent, and they are women, and while the privileges and honors of their birth are taken from them, they are not permitted to employ the liberty which is given them in exchange, in running away.

In Germany, an excellent and cheap die has been invented by Mr. Vogler, adapted to woolen and cotton manufactures. It conſiſts ſimply of the ſeeds of the red trefoil, a plant very common in this country, and uſed to feed horſes and cattle. A decoction of theſe ſeeds is mixed with different mineral ſubſtances, and the dies produced are very beautiful, and of a great variety. Among theſe are yellows and greens of different ſhades, as alſo citron and orange colours. Theſe dies reſiſt the action of the ſubſtances with which

trials are usually made, better than the common dies, and promise many advantages, if adopted, to the manufactures of this country.

Died lately, at Shirehampton, in his 81st year, after a long and painful illness, without a struggle or a groan, the Rev. Walter Chapman, Doctor of Divinity, Master of St. John's Hospital, Bath, Vicar of Bradford, Wilts, and Senior Prebendary of Bristol. He held the very valuable Mastership of St. John's Hospital 54, and Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral 45 years. He was not only a contemporary, and Fellow Collegian, but in habits of the closest intimacy and friendship with the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, Shenstone, and many other literary characters; he partook of their several excellencies, and was equally distinguished for deep and universal erudition, a brilliant and piercing genius, and a chaste classical taste. He was unrivalled in pulpit eloquence, the happy effect of which was experienced by numberless converts to the truth "as it is in JESUS." He bore his last fatal illness with manly fortitude and christian resignation.

FALMOUTH, *(Jam.)* May 3.

The ships now employed by government to carry out convicts to Botany-Bay are, by stipulation with the East-India Company, to load home with Cotton.—This may be a very pleasing circumstance to the manufacturers, but cannot be very agreeable to our Planters, whose interest is never permitted to stand in competition with that of the East-India Company.

KINGSTON, *(Jam.)* April 16.

Saturday morning, in consequence of a disagreement of some standing, a rencounter took place between Robert Ewart and Walter Brett, Esquires, in the piazza adjoining Edie's coffee-house, in which the former received a pistol shot in his body, which almost instantaneously put a period to his existence. An inquest was immediately held on the body, and several witnesses examined, when the verdict returned was, "That Robert Ewart, the deceased, did on the nineteenth of April, assault Walter Brett, of the parish of Kingston, gentleman, with a whip, which he, the said R. Ewart, then and there had in his right hand, and did strike the said Walter Brett several times with such whip: whereupon the said Walter Brett, in his own defence, drew a pistol from his pocket, and then and there shot the said R. Ewart through the body, by the means of a ball, which the said W. Brett, in his own defence, fired from the said Pistol; by means of which shot or wound, the said R. Ewart came by his death." Mr. Brett immediately surrendered himself to the officers of justice. On the inquest, a loaded pistol was found in the pocket of Mr. Ewart.

On Tuesday Mr. Brett was removed by habeas corpus, from the goal of this town to Spanish-Town, and entered into recognizances before the hon. W. Jackson, Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court, himself in 4000l. and two sureties in 2000l. each for his appearance at the ensuing assizes for this county.

APRIL 30.

Wednesday the grand jury found a bill against Mr. Brett, for the murder of Robert Ewart: and yesterday his trial came on at the court house, when after a long and patient examination of evidence, the general tenor of which went to exculpate the prisoner, and to involve in inextricable infamy the character of the deceased, a few arguments were heard from counsel on both sides, and the jury, without hesitating, returned a verdict of *not guilty*; to the satisfaction of a crowded audience, who testified their approbation by repeated shouts of applause,—The trial lasted from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, until near six in the evening.

The advance in the price of raw sugars has, as it might be expected, had considerable effect on the retail price of what is refined; single is now at fifteen pence per pound, powder-loaf at eighteen pence, and double refined at twenty-one pence halfpenny.

There are said to be, at this time, upwards of thirty sail of large ships engaged in the African slave-trade alone, at the port of Havre de Grace, which trade the merchants there carry on with a very high hand; notwithstanding our humane slave bill has actually caused a very considerable rise in the price of slaves, not only in the West-Indies, but on the coast of Africa likewise.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town.

"If a town be not formed accommodating, tolerably commodiously, the government and its numerous followers, delay will be urged by the partizans of Philadelphia, at all events, if not a change of the place of Permanent Residence—with what success, may be conjectured, from the near equality of partizans for and against Potowmack. Therefore it behoves those, who consider the public happiness to depend, in some degree, on a central governmental station, to stir in due season, and to promote with zeal those measures which will remove all the existing obstructions.

"As for the little politics of your town, and your neighborhood, it is not for me to determine between you—Suffice it, that you will all be right if the Public buildings are so placed as to encourage private improvements, where, without such aid, they would go on with the most rapidity—And you will as certainly be all wrong, if the situation of the buildings should have a tendency to encourage private improvements, where, in the nature of things, they cannot grow into importance in so short a period as ten years. I look not forward to a century hence; nor is it now the question, what events may arise in 50 or 100 years.—Remember that your time of probation is only nine or ten years!"

A Correspondent informs, that a speculating gentleman who made large purchases of Federal City lots has in *Contemplation* to import from Europe, *four thousand hands!* viz. Brick-makers, stone cutters, masons, carpenters, &c. to build a number of elegant edifices; the plans of which for some time past have engaged his whole attention and time, *(what think you of the Federal City now?)*

JAMAICA, April 9. Capt. Hanna, lately returned from Virginia to this island, discovered on his passage, in lat. 19, 53, N. long. 63, 40, W. a ridge of breakers, stretching north and south, about a quarter of a mile in length: they lie a little above the surface of the water; and as the weather was moderate, Capt. Hanna could the more easily determine their situation and appearance. They are not laid down in any of the charts, so far as can be discovered.

Philadelphia, June 29.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to appoint OLIVER WOLCOTT, jun. Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Saturday last arrived here from Charleston, the Hon. RALPH IZARD, Senator, and WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. Representative of the State of South-Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

We hear that one thousand shares in the Bank of the United States, by the last account from that place, are already subscribed by the Citizens of South-Carolina, principally by the Merchants and others of Charleston. Between seven and eight thousand dollars, part of the specie deposit, were lodged in the Bank of North-America this week by WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.

A subscription for two thousand four hundred shares in Boston was filled in four days, and the specie deposit, amounting to sixty thousand dollars, paid in to the Massachusetts Bank.

By a proclamation of the 18th ult. of the Governor of St. Kitts, the provisions mentioned in an act of parliament prohibiting an intercourse between the United States of America, and the Islands, are suspended until the twentieth of August next.

The Right Reverend Bishop Carroll, before he left Boston, on his return to Maryland, suspended Mr. Rousselet from his ministerial functions, and confirmed Mr. Thayer as Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of that place.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is prorogued to the second Wednesday of January next—previous to which, the further consideration of the petition from the inhabitants of the District of Maine, that the Eastern part of the Commonwealth might be separated and made an independent State, was postponed to the next session.

In the English papers, there is a royal proclamation, and a reward of 100 guineas offered for discovering and bringing to justice *Richard Perry*, of Bristol, charged with having feloniously and forcibly taken away, and compelling to undergo a form or ceremony of marriage in Scotland, *Clementina Clarke*, an infant of the age of fifteen years.

European politics have for some time past been involved in clouds and thick darkness. Great-Britain, not long since, incurred an enormous expence to arm the nation—to *negotiate*—that negotiation it is said turned out favorably for them—but whether the advantages counterbalanced the cost, has never appeared. They are now arming again; some letter-manufacturers on *this side of the water*, say this is all king-craft to divert the people from revolution-making, and to prevent the contagion of the French fever—the ostensible object, however, is to preserve the *balance of power*, by preventing Catharine from adding to her immense dominions the empire of the Turks. Commercial douceurs have doubtless been tendered to the British government by the Porte, to induce this interference; there is every probability that they *will* interfere; whether successfully or not, is uncertain—the prospect is in favor of a peace between the Belligerent powers without another campaign. There is, however, a very great opposition in England to a Russian war. Some of those ideas have been called up which would have operated against the Turks a century ago—but at this day, the only object with nations is to promote their *immediate* interest, at the sacrifice of every other consideration.

Our allies of France are pursuing the work of reformation—the Revolution is a great work; and tho it has been long in hand, we ought to remember that its objects are immense. Nothing less than to *regenerate* twenty-five millions of souls!—and this regeneration has respect not only to turning this 25 millions from darkness to light, and to transform them from idolators of the *Church*, the *Pope*, and the *Grand Monarque*, that they may become enemies to all *three*—but it also includes the idea of annihilating all factitious merit, and titles of honor and nobility founded on such fallacious ideas—to which, by precept, education and habit, the people of France have for a series of ages been accustomed and attached—this *regeneration* also respects the mercantile character which the French nation is to assume, and there is no doubt at all that this great transformation will take place—but then they will require time, except political regeneration is like ELECTRICITY—which indeed seems to be the case.

The Emperor of Germany, by pursuing a different line of conduct from that adopted by his brother *Joseph*, has tranquilized his dominions for the *present*; but some appearances seem to indicate that the embers of insurrection are but slightly covered, and that the first untoward wind that blows, will puff them into a flame. Whether Leopold will desert Catharine, is uncertain—some accounts wear that complexion; others say, he never will abandon so faithful and powerful an ally.

The petty states of Germany, who were affected in their property by the French revolution, and who appeared to be making preparations to assert and vindicate their claims, according to some late French paragraphs, have had their demands liquidated, and no apprehensions are entertained of their attempting any thing hostile to the revolution. An article has however appeared in a late paper, purporting that M. de Conde had assembled an army of 10,000 men in the neighbourhood of the frontiers—time, the great interpreter, will ascertain the truth of all reports.

"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree."—But do they so essentially differ that their advice cannot safely be followed? The conduct of mankind in general puts a negative on the question. At the last extremity, at least, the Doctor must be sent for—and if we have faith in their prescriptions at the most critical and difficult moment, surely it is more rational to take their advice, when disease has but just begun its attacks, and when nature is able to co-operate with art and medicine in our favor. Intemperance is said to destroy more than the sword; but it may well be queried whether want of information does not destroy more than either. The Faculty have long since had my applause awarded them; as professional men, their benevolence and philanthropy is abundantly exemplified. May they not still add to the lustre of their character, by publishing in those vehicles which insinuate themselves almost every where, such *hints*, *cautions*, *admonitions*, *advice* and *prescriptions*, as the season of the year, and the apparent state of the public health may require?—There is but one objection to this proposition that I can think of—and that shall not be mentioned.

For the last fifty years the world has been amused with the dreary anticipations of gloomy speculatists, who have been continually predicting the downfall of the credit of Great-Britain—but, judging from the *past*, there is no great reason to conclude that the experience of the *future* will sanction the dreams of such visionaries. The present Prime Minister (Mr. Pitt) has absolutely checked the accumulation of their national debt: He has sunk more than six millions of the capital during his administration, which is at as great a rate as is compatible with the real, essential interests of that people. For let any one soberly reflect on the probable consequences which would result from suddenly paying [illegible] with specie the whole debt of Great-Britain, and they will be convinced that a [illegible] bankruptcy would not produce greater mischiefs than such an immense [illegible] of the precious metals as would in that case inundate the country.—The [illegible] of Mr. Pitt are to preserve the respectability, the peace and [illegible] of his country—these are the only solid basis on which the industry of a country rests—an undisturbed productive industry will work out the political salvation of any country on the face of the globe.

☞ *Preparations are making for a splendid exhibition at* GRAY'S GARDENS *on the 4th July—next Monday.*

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Harriet, Ellison,	Georgia.
Brig Charleston, Gardner,	Charleston.
Gayoso, Grayberry,	Cape Francois.
Pratt, Florence,	Aux-Cayes.
Polly, Gyer,	Cape Francois.
Adventure, Potter,	Antigua.
Lord Dorchester, Breen,	Jamaica.
Active, M'Keever,	Cape Francois.
Eliza, M'Kay,	Jamaica.
Sch'r. Maria, Horton,	St. Johns.
Ruby, Glover,	St. Eustatia.
Industry, Stiles,	Cape Francois.
Sloop Sally, Conklin,	Martinico.
Diana, Welsh,	St. Augustine.
Phœnix, Burrows,	Jamaica.
Liberty, Montaine,	St. Kitts.
Jason, Beak.	Turks-Island.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	18/ pr. £.	90	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	10/	50	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	10/	50	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	17/	85	do.
Indents	10/	50	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/ 15/6.		

LIKENESSES
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NEATLY executed in Profile, have just come to hand, and for sale by Messrs. Carey, Stewart and Co. Mr. William Young, Mr. Robert Campbell, Messrs. Rice and Co. Bookfellers, and by the Editor.—Price ONE DOLLAR.

Philad. June 29, 1791.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Custom-House*, State-Street, *BOSTON*.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the first quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS,
New-Haven Wharf, to commence drawing 13th September,
Massachusetts Semi-Annual, 2d Class, 13th October,
may be had as above.

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, second Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Transacts business for those who have claims on the United States, or against either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have served in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Administrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and such Paper Monies furnished for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennsylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will pass equal to specie, and their warrants, patents, &c. passed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and discounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without deposits.

Houses, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and sold, and Houses, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or set, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either sex, and of any profession, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be supplied with suitable domestics.

Those at a distance who may address on either the above subjects, their letters being post paid, will be duly attended to, by
FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22, 1791. (ep tf)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.
PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price Six Shillings)
BY CAREY, STEWART, & Co.
No. 22, North Fourth-Street,

A TREATISE

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

BY M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.
De l'importance des opinions religieuses. By M. NECKER.

"THE offering here made at the shrine of religion, by a man of business, a man of true political wisdom, and a man of the world, in the city of Paris, is *a curious phenomenon*.—It is also a noble one—and gives M. Necker, who has been long esteemed for his great capacity, literary merit, and eminent virtues, *a new and distinguished title to the veneration of the public*. It has been this virtuous man's destiny to arrive at eminence in every line that he has pursued, from the counting house to the threshold of the cabinet, And it is impossible, if we read the work before us with candour and attention, not to see that both his head and his heart make a *distinguished and affecting appearance in the cause of religion*.

Vol. 80, page 370.

"We rejoice to see *this excellent work* naturalized here—and it ought to be translated into every European language." (4t)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

Published, and to be sold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,
On the most important Subjects.
Respecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the year 1780,
By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil List, and the Public—wishes they may be informed that he has received a very handsome ASSORTMENT of the best chosen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to dispose of (at wholesale or retail) and which he is determined to dispose of *as customers*.——Orders on so low terms as must make it an *object* to *customers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in December last, granted a Lottery for the purpose of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the subscribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to those who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to those who are not, suffice it to say, that its beautiful situation is not surpassed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be said to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the sound but by reason of the flats, this wharf is necessarily extended to the channel, where ships can load and unload; and when completed, will be the most extensive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile interest of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime interest of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wish that prevails in the minds of all classes of people, for the success of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this scheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet published in Ameriea) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a speedy sale.

The drawing will positively commence at the State-House, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or sooner, if the tickets are sold.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Those prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, EZRAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE. JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, June 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-house of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchased of them in said Lottery.

Tickets in the Massachusetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680

8388 Prizes.
16612 Blanks.

125000

25000 Tickets.

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

This day is published,
By THOMAS LANG, No. 21, Church-Alley, and sold by all the Booksellers, (Price 3-8 of a Dollar)

The Catechism of Nature;

For the Use of CHILDREN.
By DOCTOR MARTINET,
Professor of Philosophy at Zutphen.
TRANSLATED FROM THE DUTCH.
"*Read* NATURE—*Nature is a friend to* TRUTH."

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JUNE 28.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6½d	
Allum, English,	pr. cwt.	33s	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d	
Ashes, pot,	per ton,	36l	
——Pearl,		43l	
Arrack	pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d	
Brandy, common,		8s	
——Cogniac		9s	
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l 16l	
Bricks	pr. M	25s to 28s	
Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	16s	
Ditto, pilot		32s6	
Ditto, small water		40s 45s	
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz.		8/4	
——	pr. bbl.	30s	
BOARDS: Oak	pr. M feet,	4l 4/5s	
Merch. pine		95s	
Sap, do.		3l	
——N. Eng.		2l 10s	
Cedar		55s 65s	
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.			
Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	27s	
BEEF: Irish	pr. bbl.	60s	
Boston		55s	
Country		45s	
Butter	pr. lb.	14d	
——in kegs		10d	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s2s6d	
Chocolate	pr. lb.	12d	
Coal	pr. bushel	2s	
Coffee	pr. lb.	1s 2d	
Cinnamon		18s 20s	
Cassia		4s 8d	
Cheese, English		1s 4d	
—— Country		6d 7½d	
CANDLES: Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 3d 3s6d	
Wax		3s	
Myrtle Wax		12d	
Mould, tallow		10½d	
Dipped		9½d	
Cotton		1s 4d 1s 9d	
Currants		1s6 2s	
Cloves		12s	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s	
Cordage		60s 62s6d	
Cocoa		62s6d 67s6d	
Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	80s	
——Ravens		67s 72s 6d	
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	37s6d	
——Common,		34s 6d	
——Bur middlings, best		31s	
——Middlings		24s	
——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	7s 8s	
Flax	pr. lb.	9d	
Fustic	pr. ton,	135s 150s	
Feathers	pr. lb.	2s 8d	
Flaxseed	pr. bush.	5s 6d	
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l	
Ginger, white race		52s6d	
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d	
Ginseng,		2s 2d	
Gunpowder, cannon, quarter cask,	pr.	30s	
Ditto, fine glazed		35s 6d	
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5s 9d	
Do.	pr. case,	29s	
GRAIN: Wheat	pr. bush	7s	
Rye		4s 6d	
Oats		1s8d 2s6d	
Indian corn		2s7d	
Barley		4s 8d	
——Best shelled	pr. lb.	3d	
Buckwheat		2s	
Hemp,	pr. ton,	50l 53l	
Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5l 6l	
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	18s 20s	
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d 10d	
Hops		9s	
Indigo, French,		10s	
——Carolina		3s 7s	
Irons, sad	pr. cwt.	50s	
IRON: Castings		22s 6d 30s	
Bar	pr. ton,	29l 30l	
Pig		10l	
Sheet		65l	
Nail rods		36l	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	10s 40s	
Lard, hogs		9d 10d	
Lead in pigs		40s 42s 6d	
——in bars		50s	
Lead, white		75s 80s	
——red		50s	
Leather, foal	pr. lb.	1s 4d 1s6d	
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s 45s	
Logwood		7l 5s 8l	
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	17s	
——Rye		25s	
Mackarel, best		63s	
——Common		30s 58s 6d	
Mace	pr. lb.	70s	
Mustard		2s 4d	
Madder, best		15d 18d	
Molasses	pr. gall.	2s8d 2s 10d	
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s	
Mast spars		2s 6d 6s	
Mahogany		8d 10d	
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	75s	
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d 8½d 9d	
OIL: Linseed,	pr. gall.	3s 9d	
Train		1s 10d 2s	
Spermaceti		3s 7d	
Whale		1s 10d 2s	
Olive		6s 6d	
Ditto	pr. case	36s	
Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box,	60s	
—baskets 12 bottles		28s	
Oak timber	pr. ton	38s	
Porter	pr. bl.	45s	
——London,	pr. doz.	12s6d 15s	
Porter, American	pr. doz.	10s6	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	25s	
Pork, Burlington,		80s	
——Lower county		70s	
——Carolina		60s	
Peas, Albany		7s 6d	
Pepper,	pr. lb.	2s 8d	
Pimento		1s 4d	
Rice	pr. cwt.	21s	
Rosin	pr. bbl.	20s	
Raisins, best,	pr. keg	52s6d	
Ditto	pr. jar	32s	
Ditto	pr. box	35s	
RUM: Jamaica	pr. gall.	6s	
Antigua		5s 6d	
Windward		5s	
Barbadoes		4s 6d	
Country, N. E.		3s9d	
Taffia		2s4d 2s6d	
Sassafras	pr. ton	45s 60s	
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	4l 10s	
Sulphur, flour		50s	
Shot		48s	
STEEL: German	pr. cwt.	65s 70s	
English, blistered		80s	
American	pr. ton	40l 60l	
Crowley's	pr. fag.	82s6d	
Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d 2s8d	
Soap, Common		5d 6d	
——Brown		6d	
——Castile		10d½	
Starch		4d 6d	
Snuff		1s6d 2s4d 3s6d	
Spermaceti, refined,		3s	
Sail Cloth, English, pr. yard,		1s6d 2s2d	
——Boston, No. I.		2s 3d	
——No. II.		2s2d	
——Russia sheeting,	pr. p.	90s	
SUGAR: Lump,	pr. lb.	1s 5d	
Loaf, single refined		1s6d	
Ditto, double do.		1s10d	
Havannah, white		12d	
Ditto, brown,		9d	
Muscovada,	pr. cwt.	75s90s	
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	4s	
SALT: Allum	pr. bush.	2s 2d	
Liverpool		2s 2d	
Cadiz		1s10d	
Lisbon		2s 2d	
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		70s 80s	
Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l 6l5s	
Shingles, short,	p. M.	22s 6d	
——long dressed		30s	
Scantling, heart,		90s 150s	
——Sap		50s 55s	
STAVES: Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12l	
W. O. hogshead		7l 5s	
R. O. do.		6l 10s	
Leogan		6l	
Barrel		4l 10s	
Heading		8l	
SKINS: Otter, best	pr. piece	30s	
Minks		1s6d 3s	
Fox, grey		3s	
——red		4s 8d	
Martins		3s	
Fishers		2s6d 5s	
Bears		12s6d 25s	
Racoons		2s 4s	
Musk-rats		9d 1s8d	
Beaver,	pr. lb.	7s6 11s3	
Deer, in hair		1s6d 2s3d	
Tar, N. Jersey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	7/6	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	12s	
Turpentine		12s6d 15s	
TOBACCO, 100lb. James R. new best		28s	
——inferior		23s	
——old		37s	
Rappahannock		22s6d	
Colo. Maryland		40s 58s	
Dark		18s	
Long-leaf		18s	
Eastern-shore		15s 17s6d	
Carolina, new		22s6d	
——old		22s 6d 25s	
TEAS: Hyson	pr. lb.	7s 8s9d	
Hyson skin,		4s 4s 6d	
Souchong,		3s6d 7s	
Congo,		3s 4d 3s 9d	
Bohea,		2s 9d	
Tallow, refined		8¼d	
Tin	pr. box,	100s	
Verdigrease	pr. lb.	3s 6d 4s	
Vermillion,		12s	
Varnish,		2s 6d	
WINE: Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l 75l	
Lisbon		36l	
Teneriffe		20l 10s 30l	
Fayal	pr. gall.	3s 4d	
Port	pr. pipe	36l 43l	
Ditto	pr. gall.	6s	
Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
Claret		30s 45s	
Sherry	pr. gall.	6s 9d 9s	
Malaga		5s 6s6d	
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s3d	
——short,	pr. lb.	1s	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,
90 days, 70
Ditto 60 days 71½
Ditto 30 days 72½
Amsterdam, 60 days,
pr. guilder, 2s 11d 3s
30 days 3s1d
France, 60 days, pr. 5 liv. 6s
30 days 6s 1d

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)